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General Production Summary as of June 1

Prospects for winter wheat declined during May because of continued dry weather in parts of the Central Plains and frosts in the Northern Plains areas, according to the Crop Reporting Board. However, the expected output is still 5 percent larger than last year. Spring wheat production is indicated to be less than the large 1962 crop. Seeding of row crops made good progress during May. Hay and pasture crops show below average June 1 prospects. Frosts reduced prospects for fruit crops in the producing areas from Virginia northward.

All Wheat production is indicated at 1,084 million bushels, 1 percent less than the 1962 crop and 12 percent below the 1957/61 average.

Winter Wheat crop is now estimated at 855 million bushels; 5 percent more than last year but 14 percent less than average.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at about 230 million bushels, 17 percent less than last year but 1 percent above average.

Peach production at 73.8 million bushels, is 3 percent below 1962 but 2 percent more than average.

Pear crop is placed at 20.5 million bushels, down 30 percent from 1962 and 28 percent below average.

Late Spring Potato crop is now estimated at 23.4 million hundredweight, up 8 percent from last year but 8 percent lower than average.

Early Summer Potato crop is estimated at 12.6 million hundredweight, 1 percent below 1962 and 9 percent less than average.

Milk production for May is estimated at 12.3 billion pounds, 1 percent below both last year and the average.

Egg production for May, at 5.7 billion eggs, is about the same as last year but 1 percent above average.

Small Grains Show Advanced Development--Rye Condition Declines

Winter barley and oats suffered heavy winter damage in the Southern Plains areas. Remaining fields matured rapidly. Combining, which was started early, was slowed by rains in late May.

Seeding of spring oats and barley proceeded rapidly in April and was completed in early May except in northernmost areas. Good progress was made in early May, although cool temperatures slowed late May growth. Frost damaged many fields of small grain, but the earlier strong growth enabled the crops to recover from the setback. Flax seeding also made rapid progress in Northern Plains States.

Condition of the rye crop declined 3 percentage points during May to 80 percent of normal - the lowest for the date since 1956. A late May frost in the Dakotas and Nebraska hit the crop during the vulnerable heading stage.

Corn, Soybean and Sorghum Planting Well Along

Field preparation for row crops, as of June 1, was well advanced at the beginning of May and planting proceeded at a rapid pace early in the month. Showers and wet fields slowed progress but by the end of May planting of both corn and soybeans was nearing completion in the central Corn Belt States. Corn was slow to emerge because of the cool late May temperatures. Frost around May 22 killed many of the leaves on earlier fields, but served only to set the crop back in growth and fields were replanted. Most soybeans in the central producing States were not up and escaped damage by the frost. Early fields were damaged and some replanting was required.

Prices of Farm Products

Commodity	Average Prices Received by Farmers		Effective Parity Prices Based on Data for May 1963
	April 1963	May 1963	
Basic commodities:			
Cotton, Amer. upland (lb.)... ct.	32.97	32.55	40.27
Wheat (bu.)dol.	2.09	2.04	2.51
Rice (100 lb.).....dol.	5.20	5.03	6.44
Corn (bu.).....dol.	1.08	1.10	1.59
Peanuts (lb.) ct.	11.1	12.0	14.0
Designated nonbasic commodities:			
Milkfat in cream (lb.)..... ct.	58.5	58.5	77.8
Milk, wholesale (100 lb.).....dol.	3.87	¹ 3.76	5.35
Wool (lb.)..... ct.	² 49.6	² 48.5	77.8
Other nonbasic commodities:			
Barley (bu.)dol.	.887	.919	1.25
Cottonseed (ton)dol.	--	--	62.50
Flaxseed (bu.).....dol.	2.79	2.77	3.89
Hay, baled (ton).....dol.	22.50	21.80	26.60
Oats (bu.).....dol.	.650	.635	.849
Potatoes (cwt.).....dol.	1.40	1.64	2.29
Rye (bu.)dol.	.958	.934	1.42
Sorghum, grain (100 lb.)dol.	1.71	1.72	2.49
Soybeans (bu.)dol.	2.45	2.47	3.01
Sweetpotatoes (cwt.).....dol.	3.90	3.93	5.94
Oranges, on tree (box)dol.	4.13	4.70	2.86
Apples, for fresh use (bu.)dol.	2.80	2.84	3.07
Beef cattle (100 lb.)dol.	20.30	19.70	24.00
Calves (100 lb.)dol.	25.30	24.80	27.00
Hogs (100 lb.)dol.	13.60	14.30	22.40
Lambs (100 lb.).....dol.	18.20	19.50	24.50
Chickens, all (lb.) ct.	15.1	14.4	23.8
Eggs (dozen) ct.	32.4	29.5	48.2 ¹

¹ Preliminary
² Does not include incentive payment

Sorghum planting in the important Central and Southern Plains States was delayed by dry soils earlier. Heavy rains at the end of May made fields too wet in some areas but provided much needed moisture to get the crop off to a good start as soon as soils dry.

Pasture and Hay Crops Below Average

June 1 reported pasture condition of 76 percent of normal was 2 points below last year and the lowest since 1956. Hay prospects for 1963 declined during May. The condition of all hay crops on June 1 average 78 percent--5 points less than a year earlier and 8 points below average.

Statistical Series of Interest to Agriculture

Item	1962		1963		
	May	Year	Mar.	Apr.	May
	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Nonfarm employment, (civilian) ¹	62,8	62,7	62,8	63,4	63,9
Farm employment	7,3	6,7	5,7	6,4	7,0
Family	5,3	4,9	4,4	4,9	5,1
Hired.....	2,0	1,8	1,2	1,5	1,9
Index numbers (1957-59) = 100)					
Industrial production ²	118	118	121	122	124
Total personal income payments ³	121	121	124	125	126
Weekly factory earnings ⁴	113	113	113	114	116
Average earnings of factory workers, per worker ⁴	115	115	117	116	118
Wholesale prices, all commodities ⁴	100	101	100	100	100
Farm commodities	96	98	95	95	94
Food, processed.....	100	101	99	99	102
Consumer price index ⁴	105	105	106	106	--
Food.....	103	104	105	104	--
Index numbers (1910-14 = 100)					
Prices received by farmers	241	243	240	242	240
Crops	239	230	238	244	246
Food grains.....	230	226	234	239	233
Feed grains and hay, ..	159	153	161	161	162
Cotton.....	284	270	270	278	275
Tobacco.....	543	530	501	501	500
Oil bearing crops.....	255	248	258	254	258
Fruit.....	208	220	268	308	327
Commercial vegetables.....	284	244	237	243	242
Livestock and products	243	255	242	240	235
Meat animals.....	304	310	281	288	286
Dairy products.....	233	253	249	240	234
Poultry and eggs	130	145	155	144	134
Prices paid by farmers					
All commodities.....	280	280	283	283	283
Used in living.....	296	294	297	297	297
Used in production.....	269	270	274	273	273
Commodities, interest, taxes, and wage rates (parity index),	307	306	310	311	311
Farm wage rates, seasonally adjusted.....	666	660	663	683	683
Parity ratio (prices received to parity index).....	79	79	77	78	77

¹ Bureau of the Census. ² Federal Reserve Board. ³ Department of Commerce. ⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics--any figures not available at press time omitted.

Cool temperatures and limited rainfall slowed development of hay and pasture crops in the North Central and North Atlantic States. Frosts in late May also nipped many areas. Premature cutting of frost-damaged alfalfa fields was reported especially in the Iowa - South Dakota area. Dry soils in the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia area held growth below a year earlier. Pastures and hay crops varied rather widely in the South Atlantic and South Central States. May rains improved conditions in Tennessee, the northern parts of the Gulf States, and South Carolina. Along the Gulf Coast hay and pasture crops showed poor development. Central and Southern Plains areas had insufficient moisture for pasture development until late May. Development was generally adequate in the northern portion of the Western Region. May rainfall was light in the Southwest and hindered growth of non-irrigated forage crops.

Spring Vegetable Supplies Above Last Year

Expected supplies of spring vegetables are 5 percent larger than last year and 4 percent more than average. Larger supplies than last year are expected for carrots, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, tomatoes, and watermelons, but the 1963 spring production of asparagus, cantaloups, and strawberries is less than a year earlier. Total production of early summer vegetables and melons is indicated to be 2 percent smaller than last year and 9 percent less than average.

Livestock and Livestock Products

Item	Unit	Jan.-April 1962	Jan.-April 1963
Dairy Production			
Milk	Bil. lb.	¹ 54,4	¹ 53,9
Evaporated whole milk.....	Mil. lb.	562,6	594,0
Dry Nonfat milk solids (for human food).....	Mil. lb.	780,0	745,2
Butter, creamery.....	Mil. lb.	575,1	524,1
Cheese, American.....	Mil. lb.	335,9	334,5
Ice Cream.....	Mil. gal.	206,6	210,5
Poultry Production			
Eggs	Billions	¹ 27,4	¹ 27,1
Federally inspected slaughter: ²			
Chickens.....	Mil. lb.	1,388,5	1,512,1
Turkeys.....	Mil. lb.	79,5	73,3
Poultry used for further processing .	Mil. lb.	150,1	184,5
Liquid egg.....	Mil. lb.	206,3	187,1
Dried egg (egg solids)	Mil. lb.	15,3	10,5
Frozen egg.....	Mil. lb.	130,7	126,0
Meat Production (dressed weight) ³			
Beef.....	Mil. lb.	4,811	5,096
Veal.....	Mil. lb.	300	276
Pork.....	Mil. lb.	3,823	4,078
Lamb and mutton.....	Mil. lb.	277	257
Total red meat.....	Mil. lb.	9,211	9,707

¹ January-May.

² Ready-to-cook.

³ Commercial; excludes farm slaughter.

The prospective 1963 acreage of 9 vegetable crops for commercial processing is 7 percent less than the combined acreage planted to these crops in 1962 and 3 percent smaller than average. These nine crops normally make up about 93 percent of the major vegetable crops for processing.

Winter Wheat Crop above '62 but below Average

The 1963 production of winter wheat is forecast at 855 million bushels, 38 million above 1962 but 143 million below average. The June 1 forecast is 30 million bushels below the forecast of a month earlier, largely because of reduced prospects in the Central Plains.

All Spring Wheat Down From Last Year

An all spring wheat crop of 230 million bushels is forecast, based on June 1 condition of the crop. This would be 17 percent below last year's relatively large crop but 1 percent above average.

Spring seeding of wheat was accomplished in good season and earlier than last year in the main producing areas; however, in parts of Montana and the Pacific Northwest seeding was delayed due to unfavorable conditions. By June 1 the crop was all seeded.

Production of durum wheat is estimated at 43 million bushels, compared with last year's all time record of 72 million bushels and the average of 27 million bushels. If realized this would be the second largest production since 1948.

Spring wheat production, other than durum, is indicated at 186 million bushels this year compared with 204 million bushels in 1962 and the average production of 200 million bushels.

All Wheat Forecast Down

All wheat production in 1963 on June 1 was forecast at 1,084 million bushels, 1 percent below last year and 12 percent below average.

Sugar Crops (1961 and 1962 Crops Revised)

Sugar beet growers in 1962 harvested the largest crop of record--18,240,000 tons of beets--exceeding the 1961 crop of 17,704,000 tons by 3

percent. This 1962 tonnage was produced on 1,103,500 acres. The average yield per acre was 16.5 tons, 0.1 more than in 1961 but 2.3 tons less than the record yield harvested in 1959. Record yields per acre were set in Ohio, Kansas, and Washington.

Sugarcane harvested for sugar, also a record crop, totaled 19,231,000 tons compared with 18,749,000 tons a year earlier. The final production was 7 percent smaller than the December 1962 estimate, largely as a result of a mid-December freeze on the Mainland.

Cash Receipts From Farm Marketings, by States, April 1963¹

State	Livestock and Products	Crops	Total
	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
Maine	10,041	11,282	21,323
New Hampshire	3,543	1,168	4,711
Vermont	8,607	2,352	10,959
Massachusetts	7,026	6,463	13,489
Rhode Island	964	700	1,664
Connecticut	7,012	7,194	14,206
New York	49,238	18,183	67,421
New Jersey	11,931	7,301	19,232
Pennsylvania	48,055	17,411	65,466
Ohio	47,263	27,305	74,568
Indiana	51,507	22,434	73,941
Illinois	80,513	60,443	140,956
Michigan	34,275	17,757	52,032
Wisconsin	86,075	7,349	93,424
Minnesota	84,521	21,176	105,697
Iowa	139,565	34,974	174,539
Missouri	55,971	19,309	75,280
North Dakota	12,743	16,533	29,276
South Dakota	39,135	7,314	46,449
Nebraska	68,569	20,121	88,690
Kansas	75,948	14,588	90,536
Delaware	6,329	1,599	7,928
Maryland	15,492	6,470	21,962
Virginia	19,080	6,223	25,303
West Virginia	6,037	1,241	7,278
North Carolina	28,097	8,043	36,140
South Carolina	9,063	4,387	13,450
Georgia	38,397	6,272	44,669
Florida	18,326	93,674	112,000
Kentucky	23,907	3,338	27,245
Tennessee	21,576	6,169	27,745
Alabama	28,061	4,535	32,596
Mississippi	23,104	4,419	27,523
Arkansas	22,001	3,279	25,280
Louisiana	13,136	4,718	17,854
Oklahoma	27,013	6,522	33,535
Texas	119,132	14,832	133,964
Montana	12,948	7,794	20,742
Idaho	15,028	12,071	27,099
Wyoming	12,127	605	12,732
Colorado	36,471	7,563	44,034
New Mexico	8,360	2,168	10,528
Arizona	17,591	15,140	32,731
Utah	10,469	1,642	12,111
Nevada	2,264	546	2,810
Washington	16,297	16,381	32,678
Oregon	13,789	6,563	20,352
California	100,254	87,064	187,318
United States	1,586,851	674,615	2,261,466
United States, Jan.-April.	6,320,771	3,932,077	10,252,848
Same period, year ago	6,230,881	3,718,728	9,949,609

Farm-Retail Price Spreads

Farm-Retail Spread and Farmer's Share of the Consumer's Dollar for Market Basket of Farm-Food Products

Year and Month	Retail Cost ¹	Farm Value ²	Farm-Retail Spread	Farmer's Share
1962 average	\$1,067	\$410	\$657	38%
1962 Apr.	1,067	407	660	38%
1963 Mar.	1,079	391	688	36%
1963 Apr.	1,071	391	680	36%

¹ Retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per family in 1952 by urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families calculated from retail prices collected by Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Payment to farmers for equivalent quantities of farm produce minus imputed value of byproducts obtained in processing.

¹ All figures represent sales of farm products, plus Commodity Credit loans reported during the month minus Commodity Credit loans repaid during the month. For comparisons of cash receipts with earlier months and years, see issues of the Farm Income Situation.

The 1962 record production of beet and cane sugar amounted to 4,557,000 tons, raw value, up 5 percent from the preceding year. Sugar production in 1962 consisted of 2,584,000 tons from beets and 1,973,000 tons from cane.

Hawaii produced 57 percent of the cane sugar, Louisiana 24 percent and Florida 19 percent. The Hawaiian cane sugar production of 1,120,000 tons, raw value, was exceeded only by the record-high 1955 production of 1,140,000 tons. The Florida production was a record-high because of an acreage expansion.

Cash Receipts From Farming and Index of Volume of Farm Marketings, United States ¹

	April 1963	May 1963
CASH RECEIPTS		
	<i>Mil. dol.</i>	<i>Mil. dol.</i>
Total marketings and CCC loans ²	2,261	2,300
Livestock and products.....	1,587	1,600
Meat animals.....	886	
Dairy products.....	406	
Poultry and eggs.....	258	
Other.....	37	
Crops.....	674	700
Food grains.....	40	
Feed crops.....	167	
Cotton (lint and seed).....	4	
Oil-bearing crops.....	84	
Tobacco.....	10	
Vegetables.....	137	
Fruits and tree nuts.....	87	
Other.....	145	
Government payments.....	59	
Grand total.....	2,320	
VOLUME OF FARM MARKETINGS:	1947-49 = 100	
All commodities	105	110
Livestock and products	142	151
Crops.....	55	56

¹ For comparison with earlier months and years, see issues of the Farm Income Situation. ² Receipts from loans represent value of loans minus value of redemptions during the month.

Citrus Down from Last Year

The orange estimate for the 1962-63 crop is 103 million boxes, 25 percent less than last year and the smallest since 1948. By June 1 nearly 90 percent of the oranges had been picked. About 11.8 million boxes (mostly California Valencias) remained for harvest after June 1 compared with 26.6 million boxes a year ago. Production of grapefruit is expected to total 34.7 million boxes, 19 percent less than last year. Only about 5 percent (1.7 million boxes) of the grapefruit crop remained for harvest after June 1, compared with 12 percent (5.1 million boxes) a year ago. Estimated production of lemons (12 million boxes) remains unchanged from a month ago, 28 percent less than last season. Almost half of the lemon crop had been picked by June 1.

Other Crop Estimates--June 1

ALMONDS: The 1963 estimate of the California almond crop continues unchanged from last month at 70,000 tons, 46 percent above 1962, and 35 percent above average.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California is estimated at 71,000 tons, down 8 percent from 1962 but 6 percent above average.

FILBERTS: Based upon conditions up to June 1, the Oregon crop will be less than average.

Fruit Production As Of June 1

APPLES: The 1963 commercial apple crop is expected to be smaller than last year and below average. Prospects in the Central States are well below last year. In the Eastern and Western States prospects are down, but not as much.

PEACHES: The Nation's 1963 peach crop is estimated, as of June 1, at 73.8 million bushels, 3 percent below last year, 5 percent below 1961, but 2 percent above average. A crop of this size would be the smallest since 1958. Excluding the California Clingstone crop, which is mainly for canning, the remainder of the U. S. production is forecast at 42.0 million bushels, down 7 percent from last year and 12 percent below average.

PEARS: The 1963 pear crop is estimated at 20,522,000 bushels, down 30 percent from last year and 28 percent below average. In the Pacific Coast States, where more than 88 percent of the pear crop is normally produced, production of all pears is expected to be about 32 percent less than last year. Bartlett production is estimated at 12.7 million bushels, down 38 percent from last year. Expected production of other type pears, at 5.1 million bushels, is down 13 percent.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The forecast of production for California plums is 90,000 tons, 7 percent greater than in 1962 and 11 percent above average.